

NO GREAT SHAKESPEARIAN OPERA UNTIL RECENTLY

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

SUNDAY—Young Men's Symphony Orchestra, Arnold Volpe, conductor, Aeolian Hall, 3 P. M.
Edith Rubel Trio, Princess Theatre, 8:15 P. M.
John McCormack, Hippodrome, 8:30 P. M.
Edward Zineo, barytone, Carnegie Chamber Music Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Concert of Peoples Music League, Schola Cantorum; Kurt Schindler, conductor; Albert Spalding, violinist; David Mannes, speaker, Cooper Union Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Yvette Guilbert, Maxine Elliott's Theatre, 8:15 P. M.
Arion Society, Carl Hahn, conductor, Arion clubhouse, 8:15 P. M.
TUESDAY—Mme. Ratan Devi, in a recital of East Indian Music, Hudson Theatre, 8:30 P. M.

By W. J. HENDERSON.

THE various celebrations of the centenary of Shakespeare have shaped themselves into a series of musical events. Perhaps the best of their features has been the attempt at performance of some of the plays in some such manner as they were given in Shakespeare's own time. The representations of the stage spectacles as they were then constituted should be instructive, albeit they are not uniformly so. The most important, for before Shakespeare the "machines" of Italy were famous. Nor can these reproductions promise us any faithful replica of the delivery of the lines by the Shakespearean actor of 1600.

To the music lover they suggest perhaps an inquiry into the origin and history of opera on Shakespearean themes. Even this has yet to be written. Some few points are obvious, however, and the most prominent is that half a century elapsed after the dramatist's death before the first opera was made out of one of his plays. The work chosen was "The Tempest," and the composer who produced his work in 1675 was Matthew Locke. He also tried his skill upon "Macbeth."

Henry Purcell, who might have been expected to do great things with the works of the bard of Avon, composed in 1675 the overture, instrumental music and the masque in Shadwell's version of "Timon of Athens." He composed music for Shadwell's version of "The Tempest" in 1690 and wrote "The Fairy Queen," an adaptation of "Midsummer Night's Dream," in 1692. If we pursue the history of Shakespearean opera composition to its present period we shall doubtless be astonished at many things. "Hamlet" has tempted many composers. It was first set in 1715 by Domenico Scarlatti, son of Alessandro Scarlatti, the father of the Neapolitan school of opera. Domenico was not especially distinguished as an opera writer. He was a famous player of the harpsichord, the Padovani of his time, and he wrote piano compositions which are still performed.

Among other masters who essayed to compose music for "Hamlet" was Caruso. There is no record that he was an ancestor of the idol of today, but there is no reason why he might not have been. His first name was Luigi and he was born at Naples in 1754 and turned out a goodly number of operas, both serious and of the buffa type. We find him marching along the conventional lines of his time with "Antony and Cleopatra" in "Carthage," "Gloria Bruni," "Alessandro re di India" and other serious operas of the stereotyped classic variety and interspersing among them such titles as "La Virtuosità alla Moda," "Gli

Scherzi della Fortuna," "La Sposa Volubile" and others, proving him to be a true disciple of Pergolesi. The subject of "Hamlet" seems to be entirely out of his range of vision. Doubtless he treated it in the traditional manner of the classic opera seria of the post-Handelian epoch. Of course the only "Hamlet" opera known to the present stage is that of Ambroise Thomas, produced in 1868.

"Roméo and Juliet" has been made into opera seventeen times. All save one are buried. The most important were those of Zingarelli, Milan, 1796; Steibelt, Feydeau, 1793, and Bellini, Paris, 1859. Of dozens of other Shakespearean operas only a very few are worth mentioning. "King Lear" seems to have discouraged musicians. And so at Berlin in 1780 and Reynaud at Toulouse in 1888 essayed the work. "Macbeth" has been set several times, once indeed by Verdi (Florence, 1847); but the scores are forgotten. Chelard's "Macbeth" given in Paris in 1827 suggests only the interesting record that the text was by Rouget de Lisle, author and composer of the "Marseillaise." Wilhelm Taubert's "Macbeth" given in Berlin in 1857 is worthy of mention because Johanna Wagner, sister of Richard, sang *Lady Macbeth*.

All the great Shakespearean operas were written more than two centuries after the poet's death. Those which hold the stage are Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor," 1849 (popular in Germany); Goetz's "Taming of the Shrew," recently revived at the Metropolitan (1874); "Roméo et Juliette," 1867; "Hamlet," 1868; Verdi's "Otello," 1887, and the same master's "Faust," 1882. Even so important a composer as Rossini wrote an "Otello," but it is buried.

No great Shakespearean opera has ever been written by an Englishman. There are perhaps two or three reasons for this. Purcell was the one Briton who had the necessary genius, but he came too early in the development of lyric art. The Italian opera was only in its infancy when Shakespeare died, and although it had the makings of a Hercules it was not quite equal to the task of expounding the greatest of dramatic poets.

The choice of subjects for operatic treatment fell first upon classic stories. The librettists for the youthful Florentines, who made the first essays in the making of a Hercules, followed the light of their fore-runner Angelo Poliziano, whose "Orfeo" was the first of modern lyric dramas. Peri and Caccini dealt with the same tale, but called their works "Euridice." Monteverdi, the first real genius in the domain of opera, writing eight years later, again gave the world an "Orfeo" and also an "Arianna."

Thenceforward till long after the death of Handel in 1759 the classic heroes and demigods peopled the op-



John McCormack, Farewell Concert, Hippodrome to-night.

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eratic stage, and even when the genius of Rameau and Gluck adorned the lyric theatre of France, orio and Iphigenia and Caster and Polix still strutted their brief hour.

In the first years of the lyric drama some attempt was made at illusion, but as soon as the aria form had become the dominating feature of the opera, which was the case in the middle of the seventeenth century, the attitude of composer and public toward the musical setting of a drama was radically changed.

Voices were now employed merely for their vocal effects. Men and women were cast promiscuously for male or female roles. Tenors appeared as old women. Male sopranos enacted the parts of the Cæsars or Roman senators. And all the voices were high ones, sopranos, altos and tenors. Basses figured in minor parts or at least rarely in important ones. Many operas had no low voices in their scores.

It was not till the last years of the eighteenth century that a return to dramatic realism was made. When Mozart wrote the first great heroic role, Don Giovanni, he did much to restore the lyric drama to a state of artistic sanity. Gluck also furthered the work. Finally came the psychological revolution loosely called the romantic movement, published in literature in the works of Goethe, Schiller, Lessing, Morike and other German poets and in music in the operas of Weber and the songs of Schubert.

Mozart had demonstrated the power of music to denote character. Those later masters proved its capacity for the expression of the most subtle emotions. The way was at last opened for the adequate musical treatment of the Shakespearean drama. Before music had acquired this technique of expression Shakespeare was inaccessible to the composer.

All the early attempts at setting his plays failed because the composers followed the conventions of the lyric stage. There was nothing else to do. It was not by the inventions of any one master, but by the slow accumulation of materials that musicians finally were enabled to create a convincing melodic utterance for the thoughts of a Romeo or a Hamlet. And even the musical poetry of Goethe and Schiller is convicted of weakness by its very juxtaposition with the mighty dreams of Shakespeare.

Music needed still more wealth of expression, and it remained for the great Verdi to give it. He was the first to make the conventions of the musical poetry of Goethe and Schiller a convicted weakness by its very juxtaposition with the mighty dreams of Shakespeare.

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